where for seven years the youth was a clerk in a business house. Here Dowle developed the commercial instinct that served him so well later in life. He saved enough money during this period to return to Edinburgh at the age of twenty to take a five years' course in theology and the arts. Leonidas H. Preston Was Many He became a master of Greek and Hebrew and cultivated a literary taste that resulted in after years in a library of 10,000 volumes with which he was thoroughly familiar.

Divine Healing Institution.

Six years of denominational activity wearied Dowie, who longed for a wider field of operation. He forsook his church and in 1878 went to Melbourne, where he set up a Free Christian Tabernacle-the first Until He Asked Her to Lend Him of its kind-and organized a divine healing association, which afterward became international in character. He became presiden of this association and gained fame by going out into the country during the prevalence of putrid fever and apparently effecting many cures by prayer and the lay

After ten years in Melbourne, Dowie decided to remove to England, where his association had a number of branches, but the fates took him across the Pacific and his announced intention of making great Britain world headquarters was never carried

Dowie landed in San Francisco in 1888 needing money. He needed \$250 and had just told his wife he had "asked God for it," he said, when a man he had not seen in months came along and put the amount in his hand. That was the starting point in his wonderful money getting career in the western world. Two years of wandering along the California coast followed, and then, in 1890, "doctor," his wife, his son, Alexander John Gladstone Dowie, and his daughter Esther, arrived in Chicago, which was to be the theater for his great work.

Arrested Many Times.

During the next five years Dowie was ar rested at least 100 times for violation of the city ordinances relating to the care of the sick, but the more trouble that was made for him the more he prospered in reality. The branch churches were established in other cities; a large hospital for the healing of the sick was built in Chicago and a college for the training of missionaries was organized; a printing plant put in operation, and a bank was also started. The Christian Catholic Church in Zion City, the outgrowth of the original International Divine Healing Association was formally organized in February, 1896, Dowies becoming general overseer; four years afterward Dowie, before a large audience in the Auditorium Theater, announced that he was Elijah, the restorer, spoken of in Malachi. This assumption of a biblical personality created even more of a sensation among his followers than any of the

worldly successes of the "Prophet." Previous to this Dowie had marked ou his plans for Zion City, the crowning effort of his life. Six thousand acres of land were purchased or secured by options, and in August of 1901 the first building was erected in Zion City, which a year later had a population of 10,000.

He Was Supreme.

In Zion City, as well as the church, Dowie was supreme. The title of 6,000 acres bought with the money of the sect, rested in him. Lots were leased, not sold. Running for 999 years these leases were filled with the following restrictions: The premises shall never be used for a slaughter house, saloon or beer garden, tobacco store opium joint, theater, gambling establishment, dance hall, circus, pharmacy, drug store, office or residence of a practicing physician or surgeon, place for selling pork or secret meeting place.

In December, 1903, Zion City was placed under control of a federal receivership which was dissolved a week later on Dowle's presentation of ability to pay dollar for dollar for all indebtedness. At that time Dowle estimated the value of his holdthe values of the lace factory, the other industries and holdings of Zion City are believed to have increased to \$28,000,000.

A Second Church.

Eighteen months ago Dowle began the promotion of a second Zion City in Mex-While engaged in this undertaking his health failed and he went to Jamaica shortly before Christmas, 1905, for his health. While there he suffered a stroke of paralysis, from which he never fully recovered. It was at this time that he appointed Wilbur Glen Voliva his first lieutenant and general overseer of the A month after Voliva took charge in Zion City he, by a power of attorney vested in him by Dowle, had all the property belonging to the church transferred from Dowle to Overseer Granger, charging extravagance and gross mismanagement by Dowie. At the time the trans fer was made Voliva called all the Zionists to the tabernacle in Zion City and denounced Dowle. With the exception of less than 200 of Dowie's former followers, all the inhabitants of Zion chose Voliva as their future leader, and word was sent to Dowle in Mexico that he had been deposed. He immediately started for Chicago and took the controversy to the courts for settlement.

Interment at Mount Olivet.

It has been decided that the intermen will be in Mount Olivet cemetery, not far from Zion City. The date of the funeral has not been determined, but it will not be earlier than Thursday next.

Wilbur G. Voliva, the head of the faction opposing Dowle in Zion City, today declined to make any statement regarding the influence of the death of Dowie on the future of the church or to discuss his death in any manner. Telegrams have been received from Dowle's wife and son announcing their de-parture from Muskegon, Mich. They are

expected to arrive in this city tonight.

FINAL SERVICES HELD. Funeral This Afternoon of William Clarke Tyler.

Funeral services over the remains William Clarke Tyler, the veteran clerk of the warrant office of the Treasury Department, who died last Thursday, were held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the family residence, 926 R street. Rev. M. Ross Fish burn, pastor of the Mount Pleasant Congre gational Church, assisted by Mr. J. C. Pratt, representing the Central Union Mission, of which the deceased was one of the founders, conducted the services. Later the remains were placed in the receiving vault at Glenwood cemetery. Later the body will be taken to Kent, Conn., the former home of the deceased, for interment. Mr. Tyler was sixty-nine years of age, a veteran of the civil war and a member of Kit Carson Post, Grand Army of the Republic. His wife survives him.

Asks for Letters of Administration Frank R. Chase asks, through a petition filed today in the Probate Court, that letters of administration on the estate of his wife, Selina E. Chase, be issued to him. He states that his wife was killed in the Terra Coata wreck on the Baltimore and ing at 7:30 o'clock. It is announced that Ohio railroad December 30, 1906, and that Rev. Dr. Charles F. Swift of Beaver Falls, he desires to prosecute his claim for dam- Pa., a singer and preacher, will sing and ages. His wife left no estate and the only

afternoon it had extended as far east as the Mississippi valley. Prof. Garriott of

Thousands Short.

WIFE THOUGHT HIM RICH

\$200 the Other Day.

HE HAD A SALARY OF \$12,500

Left a Note Saying That He Had Faith in God-Suicide is

Now Admitted.

NEW YORK, March 9.-Business asso clates of Leonidas H. Preston, secretary and manager of the Timken Roller Company, undertook today a thorough investigation of the tangled affairs of Mr. Preston, who died suddenly in his apartments in the Hotel Cumberland from prussic acid poisoning just as his partners were about to call on him to ask for an explanation of his conduct of the company's business. The district attorney's office also continued an investigation of the circumstances attend-

ing his death. Mr. Preston came to New York from Dallas, Tex., several years ago and was reputed to own considerable property near Dallas and to be heir to an estate in New Orleans reported to be valued at \$3,000,000. Investigations up to the present have not located any of this property, and Mr. Preston's associates now believe that he had lately suffered heavy personal losses and had involved the affairs of the Timken Company. It is said that his wife had been led to believe that Preston was very wealthy. His brother in Paris, Tex., has informed Preston's associates that he does informed Preston's associates that he does not know of the existence of the reported fortune of \$3,000,000.

Salary of \$12,500.

As secretary and manager of the Timken Roller Company Preston received a salary of \$12,500 a year. He lived in a fine suite in the hotel with Mrs. Preston, who was formerly saleswoman in a New York department store. Last Thursday afternoon three members of the Timken Roller Company—William R. Timken, E. R. Hewitt and Leonard Gray—called at the hotel. Preston sent for them to come to his room and then excused himself to his wife and a guest of the latter, went to the bath room, and on returning ex-pired suddenly before his associates ar-rived. It was at first stated that he died of natural causes, but an autopsy insisted upon by his partners showed the presence of the poison. The Timken Company at once employed

an accountant to examine Preston's books to ascertain whether its funds were intact. This investigation is now in prog-

Mr. Beekman's Statement. Charles R. Beekman, counsel for E. R.

Thomas, said today: "I fear and suspect that we shall find that Preston had overdrawn and the company is perhaps embarrassed. Of course, I do not know that yet, and it may not

be so, but I fear it greatly.

"While neither myself nor any of the men in the office here knew much about Mr. Preston's social life, we did not even know where in New York he lived. He yesterday that he was about to inherit some \$3,000,000 from a great estate in New Orleans. So far as we can find out this is nonsense. The brother in Paris, Tex., with whom we have been in communication today, does not know of any

such money."
That Leonidas M. Preston, secretary and manager of the Timken Roller Company, had forged the name of E. R. Hewitt, one of the members of that company, to notes aggregating \$57,000 to \$100,000 was the substance of a statement made to the coroner today by James A. Shea, counsel for Mrs.

Said He Was Insane.

It was also discovered today that Preston left a note saying that he had been insane for some time. The statement by Mr. Shea was made at a coroner's inquest into the cause of Preston's death. Mr. Shea testifled that E. R. Hewitt, son of the late Mayor Hewitt, had informed him that Preston's books showed the forgerles, but the investigation was not yet complete. One of the alleged forged notes was for \$5,000, and was due on the day of Preston's death.

Another was for \$50,000, and was due on April 1 next. In a card case in a pocket of Mr. Pres-

ton's clothing Mr. Shea found the following message, scribbled in lead pencil on a business card:

Faith in God.

"In case of death or serious accident to ne notify my wife, Mrs. L. M. Preston, care of Hotel Cumberland, New York; my mother. Mrs. C. C. Preston, 218 Reaves street. Tyler, Texas; Edward M. Preston, College station, Texas; Mrs. J. O. Mathews, care of Rice, Stix & Company, St. Louis; E. W. R. Timken, Canton, Ohio. My wife's wishes to be considered first in all things.

"I realize that I am, and have been for some time, insane. I have lost my mind, my power to grasp things, my memory. I have lost everything except my firm faith in God and His Son, Jesus Christ. I am in His hands, and I leave it all to Him. He has been my refuge and strength and will rever foreste me never forsake me. L. M. P."

Preston also directed that in the event

of his death the full amount of a life insurance policy be paid to his wife.

Mrs. Anna G. Preston, Preston's widow, testified before the coroner that Preston was betting on the horse races throughout his recent visit to New Orleans. She said she had supposed Preston was wealthy un-til two days before his death, when he asked her to loan him \$200. She declared that she was destitute. The hearing was adjourned to await the report of a physician as to the contents of Preston's stomach. The coroner said he was of the opinion that Preston committed suicide and that there was no occasion to continue his in-quiries upon a theory that murder had been

To Enforce Contract of Sale. The Samuel J. Prescott Company today filed in the District Supreme Court a suit for specific performance of contract against Mary Jaeger and her husband, Carl Jaeger. By Attorneys Birney and Woodard the cor poration explains to the court that February 25 last it purchased from Stone & Fairfax, agents of the defendants, premises No 814 13th street northwest, agreeing to pay therefor \$9,500, of which the sum of \$3,750 was to be paid in cash.

Yesterday, the complainant says, a deed was tendered to the defendants with the purchase price, and the defendants, it is alleged, refused to sign the deed.

At Bhode Island Ave M. P. Church. The Rhode Island Avenue Methodist Protestant Church, corner of Rhode Island avenue and 1st street, Rev. J. M. Gill, pastor, is holding revival services each even-

Rain Area Coming This Way.

A rain area is said to be advancing in this direction from the southwest and this afternoon it had extended as far east as

the Mississippi valley. Prot. Garriot ville weather bureau predicts that it will reach this city with "falling weather" by tomorrow afternoon or night. There is a general rain storm today in the southwest. No change in the temperature is indicated.

Secretary Taft will leave Washington tomorrow afternoon for New York to attend a meeting in that city Monday of the Prison Martyrs' Monument Association.

COMING TRIAL HAS FEATURES LIKE STROTHERS CASE.

LA PLATA, Charles County, Md.,

March 8, 1907. People living in this section of the county are taking much interest in the case of Philip and James Strother, who were acquitted at Culpeper, Va., Thursday of a charge of murder, in which the defense won out under a plea that the victim of the tragedy had committed a violation of the 'unwritten law." The interest that is being taken nere is due to the fact that at the spring session of the court there is to be tried a case in which a similar plea is likely to be entered. The case is that of Mrs. Mollie Bowie and her son, Henry Bowie, who are charged with having shot to death

who are charged with having shot to death Hubert Posey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Posey, January 19-last. The case promises to be an interesting one if the grand jury should return an indictment, which seems more than probable.

Hubert Posey, who had several brothers and other relatives living in Washington, was employed at Indian Head. He lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Posey, near Hilltop, and much of his time was spent at the home of Mrs. Mollie Bowie, near Ironsides, and it is said Miss Priscilla Bowle, or "Sis" Bowle, as she was known, was the attraction. It is said also that there was a relationship existing bethat there was a relationship existing be-tween the young man and his sweetheart in about the same degree as that between William Bywaters and Miss Strother in Virginia. When it became apparent that the young woman had been wronged he was called upon to right the wrong for which he was alleged to have been respon-sible, and it is said made a promise of

marriage.

The time for the marriage was set, the wedding feast prepared, and other arrangements made. At the appointed time the minister was on hand to tie the knot, but Posey failed to appear.

Double Marriage Scheduled.

A double marriage was to have been performed that night, but the failure of Posey to appear resulted in the minister having to perform but one ceremony. "Sis" Bowie was disappointed and disheartened. When the time came and she realized that her alleged betrayer had no idea of making good his promise sife became ill. At the home of her widowed mother the members of the family had a discussion of the affair, and Henry Bowie, it is alleged, determined that the betrayer of his sister should not live. His conduct toward Possey was not live. His conduct toward Posey was such that the latter procured a peace war-rant, and the showing made before the under bond to keep the peace.

In this respect the case differs from the one in Virginia. Here there was no way in which the ruin of "Sis" Bowie could be concealed, and it was the gossip of the neighborhood. Young Posey, it is said, would have married the young woman had not his parents advised him to the contrary. When he had disappointed her Mrs. Bowie determined that she would avenge the double wrong that was charged against Posey. Her alleged threats were commu-nicated to Posey and he was advised to leave the county.

"Leave nothing," was his response. "I was born here and have lived here all my life, and I intend to remain."

The Killing Follows.

He remained too long for his own sake, however, for Mrs. Bowle and her son mel him on the road while he was on his way home from work and shot him to death, it is claimed. The mother is said to have used a revolver and the son a shotgun. His death occurred in the Casualty Hospital in Washington. Shortly after the holding of the inquest Deputy Sheriff M. Hampton Cox arrested Mrs. Bowle and her son. Judge Merrick came here in response to a request from Attorney Adrian Posey and released the mother and son on \$2,000 security. At the time the case came before the Merrick refrained from making any re-

marks, but the fact that he accepted bond in so small a sum is taken to indicate that his feelings leaned toward the defendants. The attorney for the defendants has not vet outlined what his defense is to be, but he may appeal to the unwritten law. It is he may appeal to the unwritten law. It is believed there will be no plea of impulsive insanity entered in the case, but counsel may set up a claim of self-defense, the statement having been made that when the mother and son met Posey on the road, the mother with a revolver in her hand and the son armed with the gun, he struck Mrs. Posey.

The spring term of the circuit court will

3100,000 Fire in Cumberland Today. CUMBERLAND, Md., March 9.-The four-story brick wholesale building of the Maryland Shoe Company here was burned today. The loss is placed at \$100,000, with insurance of \$60,000. The Queen City Hotel and the wholesale grocery house of W. C. Orrick & Son Company caught fire, but

BONA FIDE CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING AND SUNDAY STAR.

The sworn statement below shows that the circulation of THE STAR is what it is claimed to be. The circulation of THE STAR for the week, including and combining its evening and Sunday morning issues, is the largest, the best and the only sworn detailed circulation of each day, covering all issues, in the District of Columbia.

In both its evening and Sunday morning issues it has a larger carrier delivery circulation into the homes of Washington than any other two local papers combined. THE SUNDAY STAR viewed separately has the largest, the best

and the only sworn circulation in the District of Columbia. Fifteen thousand of THE STAR'S regular subscribers take no other Washington paper whatever in their homes, depending upon THE

STAR alone for news and advertising. THE STAR, daily and Sunday, thoroughly covers the local advertising field, reaching all classes of Washington purchasers, rich and poor alike, in their homes, on every day in the week, at an hour when they have the time and inclination

to read a newspaper. SATURDAY, March 2, 1907 40,185 SUNDAY, March 3, 1907 35,236 MONDAY, March 4, 1907..... 37,581 WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1907..... 37,430 THURSDAY, March 7, 1907...... 37,549 FRIDAY, March 8, 1907 37,117

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVENING and SUNDAY STAR circulated during the seven days ending March 8, 1907 - that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers and that the copies so counted are not returnable to or remain in the office unsold, except in the case of Sunday papers sent to out-of-town agents only, from whom a few returns of unsold pa-

Business Manager, The Evening Star Newspaper Com-

J. WHIT. HERRON.

Notary Public.

pers have not yet been received.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ninth day of March, A. D. GRENVILLE A. WHITAKER,

FEARED THAT TROUBLE WILL SPREAD TO OTHER WORKMEN.

PARIS, March &-The strike of elec ricians, which began here suddenly yester day evening, has assumed a serious aspect The men employed by the two remaining independent companies went out early this morning, and unless the dispute is settled mmediately it is feared that the workmen of the gas company and the employes of the Metropolitan Underground rathroad, on Great Pressure Being Made for Lenient which the majority of the population relies for transportation, will be induced to leave their work in sympathy with the strikers. Not since the siege of Paris in 1870 has the city been plunged in such darkness as last night, and the affair, coming without a warning, has aroused the most intense resentment. In addition to the inconveniences resulting from the closing of places of amusement and the stopping of boulevard and cafe life, which is a feature of Paris, the business interests of the capital are keenly alarmed at the prospect of heavy material losses.

Stores May Close at Dusk. If the strike continues the stores will be obliged to close at dusk, many of the workhops and manufactories will be compelled to shut down on account of the lack of motive power, and the foreign visitors on whom the hotels and many tradespeople largely subsist will be driven away. The newspapers, with the exception of the out-and-out socialist organs, severely condemn the strike, and insist that the government should intervene and compel the parties to should intervene and compel the parties to the dispute to reach a prompt settlement. The conservative newspapers, like the Eclair, say the strike proves how completely Paris is under the dictatorship of the Federation of Labor and its political allies.

The real cause of the dispute is the city council's rejection of the plan for the municipalization of the electric plants of the city, the granting of a new concession for twenty-two years to a private company, and the subsequent refusal of the company to place its employes on the footing of the men employed by the city in the matter of hours, wages and pensions.

During the day steam engines and automobiles were set up in front of the newspaper offices to furnish the power necessary to run off the afternoon editions.

Action by Cabinet.

Action by Cabinet.

At the conclusion of the cabinet council today a note was issued saying that Premier Clemenceau had given instructions to the prefect of the Seine, M. de Selves, and the military governor of Paris, which would insure the operation of the electrical plants tonight. It was assumed that this meant that it had been decided to place military engineers in charge of the electrical works.

The electricians held meetings during the day and decided in favor of continuing the day and decided in favor of the leadstrike. At the same time some of the ers were negotiating with the prefecture of police to insure protection for members of the unions in case they decided to re-

sume work.

The workmen want the government to compel the Rothschild-Schneider syndicate, which is engaged in amalgamating the electrical companies, to come to terms with the employes of the latter concern.

PARIS LIGHTS WENT OUT.

Strike Caused Business Houses and Theaters to Close. PARIS, March 9.-Without a word of

warning the employes of the electric light and power companies went on strike yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The few lights that were then burning were extinguished and electric elevators ceased running. General confusion set in where electricity

is employed as the sole means of lighting. Tradesmen closed their places of business, searches for lamps. Hundreds of candles were thrust into empty bottles for lighting The evening papers failed to appear

One that is usually issued at 7 o'clock managed to get out an edition at 10. Electricity is so expensive in Paris that tne trouble was not so serious as it might have been. Gas is still in general use, especially for street lighting. The theaters, which are lighted by electricity, waited until the last moment in the hope that the current would be turned on again but finally they posted up notices that there would be no performances, and that the money paid for admission would be returned tomorrow.

Rejane's Theater was fortunately con-nected with the municipal supply, which was not affected. This theater and the Casino de Paris on the same block were the only places of entertainment open. The Palace of the Elysee, the official residence of President Fallieres, was without light. Service lamps were hastily arranged

The morning papers were utterly disto appear, while others were reduced in size. The Petit Parisien, which owns its own light and power plant, printing two million copies daily, printed the Paris edition of the Herald this morning. The strike is due to the fact that the city now discussing the renewal of the electric lighting contracts, which are about to exin regard to wages, an eight-hour day pensions and holidays, which they fee have been unfavorably received, and the strike is a warning to the city to insure the men's demands forming part of the new contracts. The indoor men get fiftytwo days' rest annually with pay and the outdoor men get twenty-six days. The pay varies from 11 to 18 cents hourly, averaging \$44 monthly for ten hours' daily

One result of the strike was the closing Labor Exchange by order of the prefect of the Seine, as the exchange is lighted by electricity. This prevented the strikers from holding a proposed meeting there last evening. This caused much dissatisfaction, and an attempt was made to hold the meeting in front of the exchange. The police prevented this. Work on the new subway has been suspended owing to the absence of light. Much caisson work is progressing and it is feared that much water is certain to invade the tunnel.

FAVORS FILLING THE GAP. Chief Belt's View of Conditions in

Rock Creek Section. William T. Belt, chief of the local fire department, favors the filling in of a part of the gap formed by Rock creek passing through the northwestern section of the city, an improvement which has been proposed to the Commissioners on several occasions and has been seriously considered. When the matter was first mentioned it when the matter was first mentioned it was suggested to the Commissioners that it would be more advisable to preserve the gap in its present form, in order to act as a firebreak between the main portion of the city of Georgetown in the event a great conflagration should sweep across the city in that direction. The service of Jones' falls in Baltimore during the big fire in that city was suggested as an example. city was suggested as an example. Upon this subject Chief Belt stated that

under certain conditions this gap would under certain conditions this gap would tend to act as a check to a sweeping fire, but if the fire happened to be one of considerable size and the wind was blowing in the direction of Georgetown, he believes the flames might easily leap the gap and continue on its disastrous path through Georgetown. He believes the filling in of certain portions of the gap, or valley, as it is called, would be advantageous to his department in that it would afford better facilities for moving his fire apparatus in

THE UNWRITTEN LAW PARIS STRIKE SERIOUS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Projected Treaty in Regard to Japanese Coolies.

CASE OF CAPT, KOEHLER

JAMESTOWN OPENING Mayflower or Dolphin May Be Used

> to Convey the President and Party There.

The President's coming task of negotiaing with the Japanese as to immigration matters in dispute between the two countries extends beyond that of arranging to exclude Japanese coolies who come to this country from Hawaii, power to do which was put into the hands of the chief executive by the last Congress. It has always been understood that the President promised his San Francisco school callers that he would endeavor to arrange a treaty with Japan by which Japanese coolles will be excluded from coming to the United States direct from Japan. Under the Japanese system this could be done by the Japanese government declining to give permits to her people to come to this country. The fact is that no permits are now granted for this purpose, but permits are given to go to Hawaii, from which place

the Japanese come to the Pacific coast. the Japanese come to the Pacific coast.

The delicacy of the situation is in the fact that the Japanese feel that any treaty that excludes their laborers is a blow at their national pride and puts them on the same feeting as the Chinese. Any attempt of the President, therefore, to bring about such an exclusion must be handled in the most diplomatic manner. The Japanese will, it is generally understood, demand that if most diplomatic manner. The Japanese will, it is generally understood, demand that if the citizens of that country are to be excluded from the United States the American laborer shall also be excluded from Japan. This demand has its embarrassing features so far as this government is concerned.

Altogether, the President has a most delicate job on his hands. As to issuing an order preventing the Japanese coming to the United States from Hawaii, that is a comparatively easy matter, although he

comparatively easy matter, although he must not do this bluntly, unless he disregards the sensitiveness of the Japanese government. It is expected that he will have some conferences with the Japanese am bassador before taking even this step.

Case of Capt. Koehler. The case of Capt. L. M. Koehler, U. S. A., whose recent court-martial in the Philippines is fresh in mind, is soon to come before the President. Secretary Taft has given it more or less consideration, and has received a large number of congressmen, who have spoken in behalf of Koehler. The verdict of the court-martial is not fully known, having been guarded by the War Department with care. The fact that it is a hostile one to the army officer is what has brought down upon both the President and Secretary of War an avalanche of appeals, personal and epistolary. Capt. Koehler is a brother-in-law of Capt. Anthony, the editor of one of the most influential Leavenworth papers, and the latter is using every effort in his and the latter is using every effort in his power to bring about lenient treatment. Capt. Koehler was tried for criticising Gen. Wood, the personal friend of the President and commander of the United States forces in the Philippines. Senator Long of Kan-sas was at the White House today, and later went to the War Department, where he talked with Secretary Taft.

So soon as Secretary Taft has a chance to go into the case fully he will do so and then pass the papers to the President. National Inspection for Grain. Representative Gronna of North Dakota told the President today that it is his intention to press to his utmost at the next session of Congress for a law compelling national inspection of grain, especially of wheat, so as to insure grading. Mr. Gronna believes that the President is in sympathy with the proposition and will give it his aid at the proper time. "Our exports of wheat have been falling off," said Mr.-Gronna, "and we believe this is due to unscrupulous people mixing the grain abroad, thereby imposing inferior wheat upon our foreign customers. This must stop, and we think that a national inspection law would bring the desired results. I am going to Europe this summer and will look care-

fully into the whole thing while there so as to have the proper data upon which to make a fight next winter." Consulship for Wm. C. Dovener.

Senators Scott and Elkins called upon the President today with ex-Representative Dovener of West Virginia, who has just retired from the House after a long service in that body. The object of the call was to ask the President to appoint William E. Dovener, son of the former representative, to a consulship, preferably in France, by reason of his knowledge of that language. The President said he would be glad to consider the recommendation, and it is thought he will bring about the appointment. Young Dovener has been private secretary to his father for a product of the consider the secretary to his father for a product of the constant secretary to his father for a number of

Senators Beveridge and Hemenway of Indiana talked with the President today about the disputed post office patronage in the eighth and eleventh districts of their state. No definite understanding was reached, and another conference will be held this afternoon. Senators Kean of New Jersey, Allison of Iowa and Flint of California were among the callers during the day. So was ex-Senator Clark of Montana, who said that

after a few weeks in New York he would spend a long time in the west, looking over Mr. Reynolds to Make Investigation. James B. Reynolds, who has made a number of investigations for the President at different times, including that of the conditions in the packing houses in the west, has made a number of calls on the President in the last few days. It is generally understood that the President proposes to place him at the head of the force that is to investigate child and woman labor in this country, under the appropria-tion of \$150,000 made by the last Congress. The law says that the investigation shall be made by employes appointed from the civil service list. Plans will be made, it is said, by which Mr. Reynolds will be

one of the principal ornaments of a civil service list, from which he will be ap-pointed for the duties expected of him. West Deserves Vacation. Commissioner West paid a call upon the President today to say that he expects to go to Mexico next week on a business and leasure trip. The President was most cordial in assuring the Commissioner that there was no official in Washington who more fully deserved a vacation. He expressed the hope that the outing of the Commissioner would be beneficial and

Commissioner would be beneficial and profitable.

President Roosevelt yesterday received a petition from the Park Association of Northeast Washington, asking him to use his influence to give the people of that section a public park at 12th street and Piortida avenue. The petition pointed out the need of such a park, and hinted at the fact that the northwest receives everything that is good from Congress. K. R. Forster. George W. Talbert and A. H. F. Holsten composed the committee that handed the petition to the President.

********************* General Ballington Booth

A Vital Word to the Country at Large

In Tomorrow's Sunday Star

Cry of the Cities

This is a subject not only for the cities, but for the whole country. This noted Volunteer Army leader tells of heartrending conditions. He does infinitely more. He suggests a practical remedy. It is one of the most significant of recent

MR. DOOLEY

Contributes a characteristic opinion on

Woman's Demand for Ballot Box Privileges

Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy

As the Christian Scientists See Her.

Billion Dollar Congress Notes on the Meaning of the Amount.

Other Notable Features:

Boys Who Help Make Laws BY ALTON WINTHROP

A story where boys hold their own in exciting official life.

What We Know About Mars

By James Harton.

Great telescopes are making the planets, especially our near neighbor, Mars, of intense interest.

The King's Bargain

By Justus Miles Forman. This is a splendidly writ-

fine illustrations.

ten romance, with unusually

By P. F. Alexander. This pastime only too often ends in death. The narrative is thrilling to a

The Sentry of the

Southern Border

By Michael White

Is the story of one of the

most strenuous government

The Lure of the

High Alps

positions in the country.

Giving Bombazoula the Hook BY SEWELL FORD

Shorty is pulled into a quest that results in howling fun.

Raisuli

The Robin Hood of Morocco.

Pitchfork Tillman His Method and His Madness.

Eccentricity of Attire One Prerogative of Fame.

Illustrated.

Cut Work Centerpiece

Caleb Conover, Railroader By Albert Payson Terhune.

> Princess Maritza By Percy Brebner.

Missionary Labors of St. Patrick in Ireland

Read The Sunday Star

Illustrated.

President would be glad to see the financier. So far as can be learned no date for the conference of the two men has been

the conference of the two men has been agreed upon.

Representative Foss of the naval affairs committee of the House visited the President today and said that at the next session of Congress it was his intention to take up the proposed navy personnel bill. It is the intention of Mr. Foss to put through a bill that will permit younger officers of the navy attaining important commands. This is a recommendation of Admiral Dewey, concurred in by the President.

Tucker of the exposition company was at the White House today and talked with Secretary Loeb about some of the arrange-ments for the coming trip of the Presi-dent.

Canadians Received. The Canadian visitors, who attended the

annual meeting of the National Lumbermen's Association in this city, were received at the White House yesterday by is called, would be advantageous to his deput ment in that it would afford better facilities for moving his fire apparatus is put to much the convenience apparatus in the convenience apparatus is put to much the convenience apparatus in the convenience apparatus is put to much the convenience apparatus in the convenience apparatus is put to much the convenience apparatus in the convenience apparatus in the convenience apparatus in the convenie President Roosevelt and later they called on